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## MY LIFE IN PRISON

of, leaving 2,292. The money judgments amounted to \$4,096,254.58, an amount equal to that entered by the High Court of Justice in the City of London, England, for a like period. There were filed during the year criminal, quasi-criminal and preliminary hearings in felony cases, a total of 93,832; 92,730 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,102. Jurors' fees paid to jurors in civil cases amounted to \$93,284.15 and in criminal cases \$17,657.55, making a total of \$110,941.70. During the last year there were 2,418 more cases filed than disposed of. There were 4,955 more cases filed than during the previous year and 2,282 more cases disposed of. The total receipts of the court for the year were \$781,000. The net earnings returned to the taxpayers amount to \$568,000. The total expense of the court for the year was \$768,000. The report shows there were 93,832 new criminal suits filed during the year, divided as follows: Quasi, 72,189; preliminary, 9,361; criminal, 12,012. Of these cases 92,730 were disposed of as follows: Quasi, 71,434; preliminary, 9,526; criminal, 11,770.

R. H. G.

**Dr. Ullman on the Crippen Case.**— In *Oesterreichische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht*, Vol. II, 4 u. 5 Heft., 382 ff, Dr. Julius Ullman discusses the Crippen case. The writer remarks that in the same way that the Thaw case, some years ago, threw light upon the peculiarities of American criminal procedure, the continent is indebted to the publicity given the Crippen case for some knowledge of the essential characteristics of English criminal procedure in the gradually altered form given to it by Reform Statutes and practice. He remarks that the formality cult (which is still in vigor in America and unduly lengthens the procedure) has practically disappeared in England. The endless preliminaries in the selection and examination of talesmen, challenges, etc., leading to trickery, have disappeared. The indirect proof of the *corpus delicti* would have been difficult, if not impossible, in America. The speed with which the whole process was conducted is the subject of wonder and admiration. The tendency in Great Britain and in the proposals of Bar Associations in America to make the "merits," rather than the "formalities," count is noted.

The contempt proceedings growing out of newspaper comment on the trial are understood and intelligently reviewed. Dr. Ullman says: "The more strictly the contempt rules repress public criticism during the pendency of the trial, the more freely will this criticism be exercised after the trial in the land of the liberty of the press." The proposition stated by J. Darling that "trial by newspaper is not to be substituted for trial by jury" is so essentially bound up with the jury system that no legislation introducing that system can disregard it. The frequent separate investigations by political newspapers in Europe would no longer be immune. Ullman says, "Objectivity of courtroom reports before the final verdict of the law is indispensable to impartial findings by lay judges (jurors)."

J. I. KELLY, Chicago.

## PENOLOGY.

**"My Life in Prison."**—Under the above title the *Bulletin* of San Francisco is publishing a series of chapters under the authorship of Donald Lowrie. It is a fascinating story of the crime, capture and conviction of the author;

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what he saw, learned and felt in the penitentiary at San Quentin. The articles are exceptionally well written and they inspire the feeling that they truly represent the author's experiences. It is the case of a man who was down and out, with only a punched nickel in his pocket and without work, and who, furthermore, was repeatedly refused employment. While on his way to the river to drown himself it suddenly occurred to him to toss his damaged nickel to determine whether he should put an end to his life or take the desperate chance of obtaining relief through robbery. Robbery came up in the toss, and here began the career of one who, up to this moment, had lived an upright life. Mr. Lowrie wishes to have it distinctly understood that in writing this series he does not extenuate his violations of the law. He has twice been committed to San Quentin. The simplicity and the sincerity of the series should help people who are not wearing the stripes to a clearer understanding of the prisoner's side of life.

W. I. DAY, San Francisco.

**Cruelty to Women and Children in Georgia Prisons.**—The following is from *The Reflector* for December:

"A witness called by the city of Atlanta, in the investigation into the charges made by the *Georgian* in reference to cruelty and mismanagement at the city stockades, a graduate physician, in fact, testified to and described the most horrible details of inhuman barbarism that the people of this community have, or ever will have, to listen to. He told of a little 13-year-old negro girl being placed in the whipping chair invented by Superintendent Vining. She was brought downstairs with only two thin undergarments on and placed in the chair. The front was fastened and it was turned over on its face. A white man then whipped her with a strap, about which the *Georgian* has told, until when she was released from the chair she was hysterical. She said something in this hysterical condition, she knew not what, and the superintendent ordered her placed back in the chair and again whipped. While being beaten she slipped her arms down through the box alongside her body, being so small that she did not fill the box of heavy plank which tightly incases the body of an adult prisoner. She placed her hands over the parts of her body that were being beaten, trying to take some of the blows on her hands. They were soon bleeding from the blows, and the doctor testified that as she went away to work that morning the blood showed through her clothing where the cuts had been made with the whipping strap. What will the citizens of a city like Atlanta, of a state like Georgia, do to bring justice to men who are so free from human instincts as to administer such cruelty, such disgrace, such shame? Are we men or are we brutes and animals? *Georgian* is making this fight for humanity, in the name of civilization, cursed by the men who are responsible for these atrocities. Even the attorney defending these men, in his very opening words, ridiculed what we are doing and stated to the committee that a mountain was being made out of a mole hill. What do you say now, Mr. Attorney? WOMAN GETS 110 LASHES IN GEORGIA PRISON CAMP. A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., dated September 14, 1910, gives the following: Anne Clare, a young white woman, is in a critical condition today as the result of 110 lashes administered to her at Fulton County Woman Convict's Camp by order of Superintendent Fanning, and the greatest indignation prevails here. Woman's clubs and a number of civic organizations of Atlanta are preparing vigorously to prosecute Fanning, who today was